The Columbus Commercial FOR SUNDAY READING.

COLUMBES, MISS.

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Entered at the postedice at Cotombus, Mica, to transmission through the mails as second-

Tur latest reports from the seat of war in Coha Indicate that it is the Spaniards who need to establish their claim as belligerenta.

THE potato crop of the United States this year is 282,000,000 bushels, or about 100,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1894. The onion harvest also is the largest ever known in this country.

New Jensey's census for 1895, just completed by the state authorities, shows a total population of 1,672,942, an increase of 225,000 over the figures of 1890. The growth of New Jersey is now as rapid as that of Iowa or Minne-

Ir is true, as Admiral Walker says, that we are not very well prepared for war with a foreign nation; but it is also true that no foreign nation cares to tackle us and take the chances of what we might do in this respect on short notice.

Excuand's present international quantary is due to the fact that she has been reaching out for the earth with a population of her own of only about 4d,000,000. She has seized more than she can carry and yet is unwilling to drop anything.

A FRAUD order has been issued by the post office department against the Exposition Information bureau, of Atlanta, Ga. This concern was operated by a man from Illinois, who advertised to furnish information of the exposition for fifty cents, but who never replied to letters sent him, and he is said to have raked in lots of

IT is currently reported that a British syndicate has been formed to promote the construction of the Nicara gua canal. This is all right, pravided it does not involve the idea of British control of the exterprise; for no mat-ter how the canal may be finally built, it must be controlled by the United States, for reasons of an obvious and vital nature.

Duning the six months ending October 31, there was an increase of nearly fifty thousand in the number of immi grant arrivals at New York, as compared with the same months of last year. This is not to be regarded as an numixed blessing, perhaps, but it in-dicates that prosperity is returning and that foreign labor is hastening here to share it.

IT appears that Rhode Island leads all the states in density of population, having 354 inhabitants to the square mile; and yet, notwithstanding its restricted area, there are wild and lonely tracts in the little state where the population is less than it was five years ago, and the annil towns are steadily losing their population by reason of the drift to the cities.

In addition to paying an indemnity of £30,000 to Great Britain for the ir regular execution, by Capt. Lothaire, of the English trader Stokes, the Couro Free State has promised the marquis of Salisbury to restore all of Sto.

New York thoroughly disgraced itself over the Marlborough-Vanderbilt only the imbecile to the stricken parwedding. No other large city in the ents. Though not vicious, the Union would have been guilty of such money worship and bad taste. The that surrounded the church, the mob that crowded the station, the gang that nearly tore down the young crush that followed them to the pier as they embarked for Europe, were all composed of the best people Gotham, and those who sneer at the provincialisms of the residents of other

THE present promises to be a notable season for grand opera, and according to accounts received of the initiation of the campaign the Wagnerian end will be ably held up by the Damrosch opera company, under the direction of Walter Damrosch. The success heretofore achieved has demonstrated that the German element of the country is not slow to appreciate the rendition of their favorite music in the vernacular of the fatherland, so that it is no longer an experiment. The company, in its tour, will include the prinsipal western cities, and will appear in St. Louis during the week beginning

EUGENE DEES, the imprisoned president of the American Railway union, is quoted as saying: "The time of strikes is past. Laboring men must strike through the ballot-box. A laboring man who votes for any of the old parties is a slave who is voting the ticket of his master, and he is forging his own chain. I am for silver, but the coinage of silver is no real issue, because it would change nothing in this damnable industrial system that makes slaves of the great majority of the penple. Only the complete overthro the present wage slavery and the establishment of the co-operative com-monwealth will afford a thorough and permanent help."

ONE plan submitted to the Spanish cortes is to turn Cuba into a colonial province on the Canadian plan, but giving the captain-general the power of veto, subject to revision from Madrid. This is the same old despotism, only hopeless, helpless outcasts, but to let industrious. aggravated by additional delays.

THE GOLDEN TIME

When is the golden time? you ask—
The golden time of love.
The sime when earth is green beneals.
And sides are blue above:
The time for sturdy health and strength,
The time for happy plar—
When is the golden hour? you ask—
I amswer you. "To-day."

To-day, that from the Maker's hand Slips on the great world sea. As atsunch as ever ship that lumched To sail eternally, v To-day, that watts to you and me A breath of kiden's prime.

That greets us, gind, and large, and free—
It is the golden time.

For yesterday hath veiled her force. And gone as far away. As sunds that awept the pyramids in Egypt's societating. No man shall look on Yesterday. Or tryst with her again; Forever gone her tolls, her prayers, Her conflicts, and her pain. To-morrow is not ours to hold,

May never come to being.
May never come to bless
Or blight our lives with weal or its,
With gladness or distress.
No man shall class To-morrow's band.
Nor catch her on the way.
For when we reach To-morrow's land,
She'll be, by then, To-day. You sak me for the golden time;

I bid you "selse the hour."
And fill it full of earnest work,
While yet you have the power.
To-day the polition time for loy.
Beneath the household - ves;
For bringing in the neares."

To-day, the golden time for peace, For righting olden fends; For sending forth from every heart Whatever sin introdes. To-day, the time to consecrate Your life to God above; To-day, the time to banish bate, The golden time for love.

Margaret E. Sanguter, in United Presby

WITH A FATHER'S LOVE.

God Loves Purity and Bates Sin. Yet Pittes Them That Fear Him.

A person of strong character is apt to despise those of whose lives folly and frivolity, inconstancy and incon-sistency, are marked features. A per-son of very strong character is likely to pity rather than despise. This is God's attitude; and because of the human tendency to censoriousness and harsh judgments, Infinite Holiness is more kind and tender and forbearing than Finite Righteonsness. God is more humane than man, more patient with transgressors, both great and small; more ready to make allowance, and far more willing to forgive and forget.

At first thought one might suppose it to be otherwise. For God's standard is higher than ours. He sees sin where we do not. Every violation of the law is known to Him, and the line separating righteousness from righteousness is as plain to Him as the ine which separates the atmosphere from the ocean is to human vision. Being infinitely holy Himself, buting sin with an unquenchable hatred, and having, so to speak, a superlative sen sitiveness to wrong-doing, is it no narvelons that He can regard the ainner with the least degree of allowance? Why is He not tempted to sweep away utterly from His univers all traces of sin and sinners? We can not tell, we only know that it is not so. has told us that "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him." This is a pity we can understand, for it is like that which we feel for our own children. And under what circumstances do we who are pitiful feel most pity for our children? It is not for those who are most unfortunate; who suffer most from wrong-doing, or from natural causes? One of a family of five sons property, which is very valuable, and became in early childhood a half idiot, to punish Lothaire in proportion to as the result of disease. The other the gravity of the offense. Mean-four were intelligent, studious and while Stokes remains very much dead. excellent boys, with promise of useful lives. One was to enter the ministry One after another they died, leaving fellow was troublesome and hard to manage. But father and mother never lost patience with the irrespon sible boy and man. They never sent him away when visitors came, never 's box at the horse show, the apologized for him, never seemed ashamed of him. They pitled him, overlooked his many follies, and of treated him all the more tenderly because of his sad condition.

We say such conduct is beautiful. So it is. It is more than humane; it is of the divine pattern; and it helps us It is more than humane; it is to understand God's attitude of loving kindness toward those who live fool ish lives, and seem as little subject to the rule of reason as does the poor idiot. There are parents who, in a rigor of righteousness, denounce and lisown their children who have done foolishly and wickedly. There are others, more godlike, who exercise forbearance and show more tenderness to wayward son daughter. For the effects of sin are pitiful as are those of disease. If it is beautiful to see the fatherly love which surrounds the driveling idiot with watchful care, not much more beautiful to see the fatherly pity which is poured out on unrepentant prodigats, and which yearns to forgive, becomes ever more

tender, and never counce to hope? Like as such a father pitieth, so the Lord pitieth not only them that fear Him, but those of His children who have put Him out of their thoughts Many of these were in the multitudes over whom Jesus had compassion, and refused to send away fasting, lest they perlah by the way. Why does God pity the sinner? Ask the father of the idiot why he pities his son; ask the father of the fallen woman why he pities his daughter. Is it not because their condition is pitiable? The Lord pitieth us, because "He know eth our frame, He remembereth that we are dust." Out of the fullness of His knowledge of dust." us, out of the pleatitude of Ills mercy. out of the depths of His pity, co the Divine sympathy to us. And He. bids as not to the down in our sine as is going to be wise and the lasy man

His fatherly goodness infold us, and FARMER AND PLANTER. Divine forgiveness and Divine regeneration. His mercy is boundless. "As the Heaven is high above the earth, so great is His mercy;" and as far as the east is from the west so far hath He removed our transgressions

As One who sees and knows us altogether; as One who understands the practiced among good farmers in sec-nature of sin and its unhappy results the stock. The utter fallacy of the dust; as One who loves purity and notion that this can be the case with hates sin; as One who made us and loved us and gave Himself for us—so does the Lord look upon us. It is out of His very strong character that His pity and love and mercy and our salva-tion come.—N. Y. Independent.

COMMON TREASURES.

Exceptions to the Very Large Class Who, Haring Eyes, See Not.

The following story is current among the mountaineers in North Carolina: Before the advent of northern tour ists into the Black mountains the few inhabitants of that region were wretchedly poor. The only industry was mica mining; and as some of the mines were among the inaccessible peaks, the mica had to be carried upon men's backs down to the hamlets. For years these men plodded to and fro like beasts of burden, their miserable wage barely sufficing to keep them alive. Apparently no pleasure or hope came Into their lives.
One man, Peter Foy, as he trudged

along with his back bent, finding himself unable to raise his eyes from the ground, determined for amusement to see what he could find worth noting upon its surface. He began to look for curious plants, guaried roots, queer bits of moss and stones. He carried such objects as he found in his cabin, and arranged them on a shelf. As years past they grew in interest, and "Foy's show" became the wonder of all the Swannanoa region.

One day a geologist from New York, turning Peter's treasures, took up a rough stone and examined it curl-

'What is this?" he asked. "Bit o' quartz, I recon," was the reply. "Will you lend it to me? I want to

"Surely." The stone was carried to a lapidary, and proved to be a genuine ruby, the price of which placed Peter Foy in comfort in his humble way for the rest

The anecdote suggests a story told by Dean Stacey in his "Yorkshire Par-

One of his flock, a pious old woman, saw the fishing boat in which her only son was trying to reach the shore go down in sight of land. She fell into settled despair, declaring that God had forgotten her, or He would not allowed Jamie to die. This mania continued for years. One day the dean, passing her hut, was greeted by her smiling, happy face.

"I've found Him!" she cried, running out "I bethought me one day dorre were things beside Jamie that He Lad given me. So when I woke in the morning I'd thank Him for the warm bed, an' the bit carpet on the cauld floor. An' as the day grew, for the parritch an' milk, an' the neebor rinnin' in kindly, wi' a cup o' brose; un' the glass in the window to let the sun in; an' the roof that turned the rain.

"So as I picked out these things day by day, one morn I found Him again close beside me. He is my Father still an' He is keepin' Jamie for me!"

If we have been driven into comme place, rough ways of life, are we looking for gems in them? If God has akes away our chief treasure, do we try to touch His hand as we take His little every-day gifts?-Youth's Com-

SPEAR POINTS.

Sayings True and Clever from the Ram's

Sin can kill only when it is loved. The odds are never too great for God. The army God leads is never de-

Wisdom can live on what fools trample under foot. A cool head and a warm heart should

go together. The devil sees to it that a scold never

It was a lie turned loose that put

Christ on the cross. Men will not live right unless they

first believe right. A better thing than being a giant is not to be afraid of one.

The devil has use for all his skill when he makes a hypocrite. Only when there is perfect trust can

there be perfect peace.

A bad man most hates the shings that would do him most good. God sometimes puts us in the dark to show us that He is light.

It is folly to seek happiness while we are unwilling to be good. Nature can only declare that God Is. It can not tell us what He is.

No burden God gives ever crushes, for with it He gives strength. The wider the Bible is opened the straighter it strikes at sin.

A lie is about the meanest thing that ever crawled out of the pit. The devil never feels ashamed of himself in the company of a stingy man. One step away from all will bring

the soul where God can make it white. No man who dishonors God will live so that he can respect himself. The greater the house built on the sand the greater will be the loss.

As long as love has a drop of blood add to the profits of his farming and left, it has something it is willing to to furnish manure to lessen the need give up. Our mistakes become blessings, when they lead us to depend more upon

No man is living an God means that he should, who is not living to help others live.

The man who serves : God only when he feels like it, will mever do a full day's work. To-morrow is the time when the fool

FARMING VS. PLANTING. Failary of the Notion That Cotton Can Not be Rotated with Other Crups, It has been said that the nature of the cotton crop forbids its being grown in a regular farm rotation as is practiced among good farmers in secany annual crop has been repeatedly shown from the experience of those who have broken away from the oldtime methods of cotton growing, and have shown that cotton fits as well into an improving rotation of crops as any other of our hoed crops. It is true that its use in a rotation necessitates a rather longer rotation than where there is but one hoed crop in the rotation, for where cotton is grown there corn must almost of necessity be grown also, and to properly cate two hoed crops in a rotation, so that both can have a fair chance for success, involves a lengthening of the series of the crops. This is a matter of no disadvantage, however, as it gives more diversity to the farming, and opens up more opportunities for the profitable keeping of stock on the cotton farm. We would lay it down as a rule that no progressive farmer in the south should disregard, that two cleancultivated crops should never follow each other in successive seasons on the same land, unless a leguminous crop can be sgotten in between them. will suppose that the farmer in the coast plain, the true cotton belt, will adopt for his crops cotton, corn and winter oats. Now, the true idea in a rotation of crops is to manage his rotation fertilization as to get the largest amount of the money crop, cotton, per acre, while steadily in-creasing the fertility of his soil. He will study the art of using fertilizers so that he can get, by means of the rotation he uses, not only without cost but at an actual profit, the most expensive portion of a high-grade fer tilizer, the nitrogen, which, when purchased in the market, costs more than three times as much per pound what the potash and phosphoric acid cost. put it all in cotton, but stick to your If he farms without such a well-detext and keep up the land.
W. F. Massny, vised rotation, in the old one-crop plan, he must buy the nitrogen, and must thus be handicapped in grow ing cotton in competition with a neigh or who farms while he plants. With the added cost in the crop of the nitrogen his neighbor makes a profit in getting from the air while he pays a heavy price for it on the market. is easy to see then that while his neighbor may find a margin of profit in the cotton crop, he may at the same price lose money in the culture, and not only lose money on the crop, but find that his land is growing poorer and poorer at the same time. And this is to-day the condition of the great mass of the cotton growers of the South Atlantic cotton country. Now let us assume that the farmer is going to get out of this destructive system, or rather tack of any system, and that he is going to grow something size besides cotton. And he is going to do this, not because of some misty notion that has that he should diversify his crops, and grow some other things besides cotton, just in the same way that he has been growing cotton, but that he has determined to use these other crops as a means toward the de-velopment of his land for the more velopment of his land for the more materially aid. But for large acres profitable culture of cotton. He is not of land, we must assuredly depend on going to grow a lot of corn this year so as to be able to say that he has and upon turning under green crops grown enough to last for several years for fertilizing purposes, growing the while he grows cotton, but he is going clovers and other leguminous plants.

Very frequently it will be necessary ness man would use the stock he has to supply some artificial or commer for sule, to help pay his expenses. He cial fertilizers—those specially rich in will get rid forever of the idea that his mineral matters, where the soil is lackcotton is the only thing to get money out of, but will turn all his surplus of any kind into money, and thus tend toward the making of the cotton crop a surplus crop for profit. The change from a plantation which has been run for years in the single lime, similar to chalk, with a very erop of cotton until It will only bring cotton by the application of a complete fertilizer, to a farm where a variety of egg (albumen) is without taste or crops are grown in a systematic man-smell, composed of eight parts of waner, can not be done all at once, unless the owner has a surplus each capital. But it can be done gradually by any man of ludustry and perseverance. The one thing which our people need The yolk has an insipid, bland oily to learn is the value of concentration in farming, and to realize that a few oil, albumen and gelatine. Now acres heavily fertilized and well cultiated will give more profit than many lightly dressed and scratched over. If, therefore, the man who wishes to cessfully the requisite material for egg ange his practice will drop off about half the area he usually cultivates in the sea. Albumen, the the cotton crop and use on the re- egg, is found almost in its pure state mainder all the fertilizer he has been in fresh, sweet milk, and wheat, oats, accustomed to use on the whole he will have a fair chance to make more clear money than he would on the whole, for the extra dose of fertilizer will not only give him a beter crop of the staple, but will help in the adoption of the rotation we propose. Farm. We will suppose that he does and in August, on his well-cul-tivated and enriched acres he sows -At Southern Pines, N. C., fortyall among his cotton seed of son clover at the rate of fifteen pounds per scre, and if by any means

have reveled and grown fat on the peas, take them off to figish on sorn and plow the land for winter oats, using on the cats about 400 lbs. per sore of the seid phosphate and potash, mixed, say coolin of said phosphate to 100 lbs. of muriate of potash, the previous crops of peas and clover having put an abundance of ammonia in the il, and paid for the doing of it in fattening the hogs, so that you are now saved the cost in the fertilizer. The chances are that you will at once get a heavy crop of oats. As soon as the outs are off sow another crop of peas on the broken stubble, to be cut ater for hay, and in August all among the peas sow crimson clover again, to be pastured in the fall and winter after the pea vine hay is saved, and kept closely pastured whenever the weather will permit until time to prepare it for the cotton crop. By this time there will be a little excess of nitrogen for the cotton crop, and the potash and acid phosphate should be used to balance the ration for the cotton and to insure again a good stand of clover in the cotton. In August all among the cotton sow cris clover again, and in winter haul all the home-made manure on the clover, and in early spring, as soon as the clover is in bloom, mow it for hay and at once plow the land for corn, and do not be afraid to put the plow point down deep if your subsoll is clay. Cuitivate the corn well, but shallow, and do not hill it. After the last working sow crimson clover seed again, to be cut for hay the following spring, and to be followed by peas for cow hay, and then to be put in order for onts in the fall and thus repeat the rotation from year to year. By the time you have gotten around to the cotton on the second rotation you will find that you can grow the crop without buying any fertilizers, and thereafter if you add a fair supply of acid phosphate and potash to your peas and clover, and lime the soil when it comes in corn you can keep up the soll to a high state of productiveness of the sale crops without direct fertilization, and if you need all the forage grown, you will have enough home-made manure to cover the corn-field every year. Then when you find that your soil is improving fast, do not be tempted to

North Carolina Experiment Station.

Better Farming. Relatively speaking, small farms pay etter than large ones, acre per acre The agricultural prosperity of the south will be greater when the farms average a smaller acreage. It is an exception when we find a man that can cultivate and manage a large farm an well as a small one. It requires no mean order of executive ability to cultivate a thousand-sere farm with hired labor, and to make a good profit on the crops after expenses are paid, and at the same time manage the farm so that its fertility is maintained. Of course we can not call anyone a good farmer who robs the back nothing. Good farming means raising crops that not a fair profit after expenses are paid, and at least main

taining the fertility of the land. But the best order of farming is not only to maintain fertility, but to increase it year by year. How is this to be done? On small farms where a good deal of stock is kept, stable manure may a wise rotation and diversity of crops, ing in this kind of fertility .- Southern

Material for Egg Shel's Chemically speaking, the shell of an egg consists chiefly of carbonate of small quantity of phosphate of lime and animal mucus. ter, fifteen and a half parts of albumen, and four parts of mucus, be sides giving traces of sods, benzole acid and sulphuretted hydrogen gas. taste. It consists, chemically, of water, shell. Oyster shells head the list. Nothing furnishes so easily and sucshells as these natural productions of rye, buckwheat, barley, and corn in the order named. Now, this makes not what we have to feed, if our hens lay eggs they must have the wherewith to produce the egg. - Southern

HERE AND THERE

four persons have planted 900,000 fruit trees and vines on 1,643 acres. In 1894, 125 tons of grapes were shipped: in 1895, 400 tons. -The tobacco planter, like any oth-

he can afford to buy a few hundred

pounds of seld phosphate and potash

for a top dressing on the clover in the

fall he will be that much further

shead, and the money will be invested

than in bank stocks. We will assure

where it will pay a better percentage

that he is going to keep some stock to

of purchased fertilizers. The cloves

will give him, if treated as we suggest,

a fine grop of hay in April or May,

er farmer or business man, must possess a practical knowledge of his business. He must not only understand the soil and its cultivation, but must be a good accountant.

-The hen that alts during the fore part of the summer runs with her chickens until autumn and then weam them, and that is that she makes a good fall layer, and will even lay while moulting if fed highly.

which he will, of course, save for stock feeding. He can then plow the attrible at once and sow the cow -Pasture your bogs as long as pos sible. Give them the use of such as you have-clover, rye, wheat or Ber-muds-any and all will do them good. peas broadcast, and as soon as well-filled with mature pods turn in the One farmer says an acre of clover will hogs, for you will surely want to raise pork as a matter of food and profit is make as much pork as an acre of curn. Another says his rye pastine was peas as profitably as they can be used worth \$50 an acre to him 'g a dry in any other way. After the hogs | season



Hopeless,

The doctor and intimate friends considered my case, I was so weak and exhausted. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to improve. After I had taken ten bottles I was entirely cured and have over since been free from all ills peculiar to my sex. I confidently recom-mend Hood's Sarsuparilla." Mas. H. L. Lazz, Meredosia, Illinois. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier premi-nently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipa-

s a vigorous feeder and responds well to liberal fertilization. On corn lands the yield increases and the soil improves if properly treated with fertilizers containing not under 7% actual

Potash.

A trial of this plan costs but little and is sure to lead to profitable culture.

Our pamphiets are not selectising circulars beom-ing special fertiliters, but are practical works, centain-ing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are wally helpful to fermers. They are sent fees for OERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York,

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A benefit is always experienced from the first botte, and a perfect curve warman when the right quantity is taken.

when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them, the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or billous it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever pecessary. Eat

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.

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the DELONG Pat. Hook and Eye. No matter how you twist and turn, it holds the eye in place.

Send two cent stamp with name and ad-dress, and we will all you Mother Goose in a -containing ten color plates; ten blace and white pictures; and tols of lively REMARDSON & DELONG BROS., Philade

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BEST IN THE WORLD.





enkes for general blacking of a stove THE EXIN PASTS POLISH for a quick after dinner shine, se Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.